ALWAYS THE BEST

ON PANAMA WORK

Work and Wages Amolig the Americans and Natives on Our Big Canal.

TWENTY THOUSAND NEEDED

These Will be Required When the Great Work Is Gotten Well Under Way.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

(Special Correspondence of The Timespland, May 8.—Do you want a job on the Panama canal? More than 1,000 Americans are already employed here, and when the construction is well under way we shall need five times that number. Of these 1,000 will be technical and elerical men, such as engineers, draftsmen and clerks, while 4,000 will be skilled mechanies. These must come from the United States and they will constitute the paid from 25 to 50 per cent.

These Will receive the highest wages and will be paid from 25 to 50 per cent.

The Panamalar men working at home. In addition there will be about 15,000 common laborers, made up of Jamaleans, Colombians, Porto Ricans and possibly of this continues have goine this time five or ten minutes have goine the first or the hands and possibly of the company of the panale on the labor on the istimus, They will receive the highest wages and will be paid from 25 to 50 per cent.

These Olive Those Engaged In Panama.

SOME OF THOSE ENGAGED IN PANAMA.

cording to their grade, and firemen from 73½ to 12½ cents per hour, while watchmen get from 10 to 20 cents.

These natives work better under American foremen, The supervising architect tells me that his product has increased 25 per cent, since the native carpenters were bossed by American foremen. He says the natives learn quickly and that hy making a raw Jamaican a helper to a good carpenter, thismith or plumber the raw man soon becomes a mechanic. He must, however, be bossed by an American foreman, for as a rule, he does not think for himself and cannot understand anything outside the regular lines. He says the natives will never displace our high-priced American mechanics.

How Jamaicans Work.

The Jamaicans, for instance, have no such word as hustle. They don't understand the sentences "do it quick" and "do it now." They are proud, polite and need careful handling. They are quick to resent insult and one cannot with another is one of ceremony. In making a request they will bow and scrape like French dancing masters. Suppose that Jamaica John Sinith, a carpenter, wants Jamaica James Jones, his fellow, to high lim a board. He does not yell out, as the American would: "Jim, give me that board," but says, quietly: "Mistah Jones, would you be so kind as to trouble yourself to mechanics, who kind as to trouble yourself to mechanics who came down a few months ago at \$75. This has been so kind as to trouble yourself to mechanics who come here must not the provision of the sinds and others want an increase of wages must be treated as such. It is interesting to watch the Jamaicans work; they make four motions to the American's one, and every act in common with another is one of ceremony. In making a request they will bow and scarpe like French dancing masters. Suppose that Jamaica James Jones, his fellow, to high lim a board. He does not yell out, as the American would: "Jim, give me that board," but says, quietly: "Mistah Jones, would you be so kind as to trouble yourself to

Some Union Matters.

Mechanics who come here must not expect the same labor conditions they have had in the United States. They must be willing to turn their hand to anything and the foremen must expect to use tools, if necessary. I talked the other day with Mr. Stackelburg, who has charge of the plumbing of the zone. He says that many of his American plumbers, receiving \$450 per day, recently objected to using tools, saying they had been hired as boss plumbers only. Said let:



STEAM SHOVEL MEN ARE CONTROLLED BY THE UNIONS.

their wages to gone, ters, painters, masons, plumbers, tin-smiths, and pipe fitters, are now getting from 10 to 30 cents per hour, the for-man receiving 30 cents and expert help-ers 10 cents. Engine drivers are paid from 12 cents to 40 cents per hour, ac-

Japanese. Chinese and East Indians, They will form the raw muscle to be used in the canal construction. That is bound to come from the tropics, the brains and skill will be furnished by the United States.

Silver and Gold Men.

Uncle Sam has already recognized this

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Silver and Gold Men.

Uncle Sam has already recognized this distinction. The men are classed on his pay roll as silver men and gold men. Raw muscle is paid in silver; brained and skill get their money in gold. Silver here is worth Just one half what gold is worth; so that the silver wages must be multiplied by two to equal the form the multiplied by two to equal the form to entire and two workman gets \$11.50 silver for ten hours' work, or 75 cents gold a day. The soll wages. The silver pay now ranges from 15 cents an hour upward. A merican gold man often receives as much as \$15 or 50 cents gold as day. The soller paid by the month, his salary ranging from \$75 tupward.

Native Labor.

At present there are in the neighborhood of 7,000 silver men on the canal in addition to the police and sanitary worked spassmodically, receiving low wages and laboring only enough to support life. Now they are on hund about two-thirds of the time. Their were only 750 when the cliter engineer took charge and the native will probably grow more fable as they acquire the habit of steady work. So far about one-third of the native force has been off all the time. If 100 meh are employed the American forceman can be sure that a little less than seventy will turn up, and fully 30 per cent, in excess of the actual needs must be carried on the pay rolls.

These sold in silver for ten thours and they are on hund about two-thirds of the time. Their wages are silver men are jamilacans, native panamans and Colombians, and stray Spanish, French and West Indians who have difficed to the istimus. Some of them are skilled workmen and not a few are excellent mechanics. Such men are paid in silver but 1 shall require their wages to gold. Natives carponters, manners, plumbers, tincters, painters, missons, plumbers, tincte

American Mechanics at Panama.

The mechanics who have come here from the United States and have been willing to rough it have done well, and they are likely to do better. They are paid about the same and, in some cases, a little more than at home; but the cl'nate is such that they can get in many more days per month or year than in the United States, and on this basis wages are higher. Blacksmiths, boller-makers, machinists, moulders and pattern-makers, are now receiving 45 cents per hour, or \$4.50 per day, while their helpers get from 25 to 35 cents per hour. Plumbers get \$4.60 and so do skilled mechanics of many kinds. If the men prefer it they are often taken on at salaries of \$100 per month, a large number of the mechanics being employed by the month instead of by the day, and in such cases the wages are often raised after a time if the men prove good.

Kicks and Kickers.

Kicks and Kickers. Many of the mechanics, however, do

Have a dublous reputation, 11's better to make resolves withour waiting till 1990. NOW is the best time of all.

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*

New Year Resolutions

they are ordered, and they cannot draw the line as to their work as they do in the United States. The only men who are absolutely independent in tals respect are the steam shovel men and the crane men, who work under an iron-clad agreement with their union and who receive from \$135 to \$175 per month. I understand these men have a representative in Washington, through whom they deai as to their work.

As to hours, the ten-hour day is a necessify here, and it is a question whether it can be changed as far as mechanical labor is concerned. If eight hours are given to certain classes of American mechanics, it will be with a provision as to overtime; and the men will have to work the ten hours in order to not disarrange the native labor. When the construction of the canal is in full swing there may be three shifts of eight hours each day, the work going on by means of electricity all night through.

Some mechanics tell me that \$3 a day in the United States is as good as

means of electricity all night through.

Some mechanics tell me that \$3 a
day in the United States is as good as
\$4.50 a day at Panama. I doubt this.
The mechanics have their quarters furnished, and, through the new commissary
arrangements. Itving will be better and
cheaper. It will be well, however, for
all to make fixed contracts as to their
wages before coming to Panama. Good
men will be in steady demand, and wages
will be increased in proportion to efficiency and skill. The best mechanic
will always command the highest wages,
but the poor workman is liable to be
graded according to what he actually
does, and that without regard to the
union rules of the United States.

Chances for Engineers at Panama

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Chances for Engineers at Panama is bound to be a high priced one. The head of the commission, Mr. Shonts, got \$30,000 a year, the chief engineer, Mr. Wallace, \$25,000, and the governor of the canal zone \$17,500. The subordinate engineers are now receiving something like \$3,000 and less, the young engineer just out or college getting a salary not higher than that of the average government clerk. Such men, however, have great opportunities for advancement. The fact that they are employed upon the canal is a credit to them, and those who de well here will become famous as specialists the world over. Said one of the chief engineers to me the other night:

"For the next ten years the whole world will be watching the isthmus, and no man's work can be hidden under a bushel. If one makes a reputation at Panama, he can command his own salary anywhere; and, besides, the opportunities for development, for the bringing out of character and making men, are nowhere so great. We engineers have to take things in the rough. We are working with all sorts of materials, and we have to invent new processes at every step. It is safe to say that scores of men who are now employed nere as engineers will within the next five years be known in their profession all over the world; whereas they would not have advanced had they remained in the United States."

Government Clerks,

Among the worst kickers at Panama

Webb's (old) Grass Bleached Linens, for suits and fancy work. I might say culture; but it seems to me they are below the average of sturdy Americanism in endurance, ambition and stick-to-tilveness. Most of them come from cities where they have been ac-

Separate Dress and Walking

Panama No Paradise.

Panama No Paradise.

'As far as I can learn many of the clerks came to the Isthmus under falso representations. The recruiting officers of the old commission painted Panama as a paradise. They told the clerks they would be given luxurious furnished quarters amid the coccanut trees and other beauties of the tropics; that pleasure would be plenty and living cheap. When the men came they found everything in a preparatory stage. Two or three clerks had to sleep in one room, and in some cases the furniture was scarce. They found board higher than they had expected, and it cost them \$5 per week for their eating. There were no street car lines and cab faros were 10 cents a trip.

As to pleasure, there was nothing but a bull fight on Sunday or a walk alone on the Panama, wall. There were plenty of girls, but they were of all colors except white, and those of the cream or chocolate varieties could not be centred excepting standing on the street corner with the malden in airon balcony far overhead. One pretty American boy of eighteen plaintively remarked to me that he did not dare to look at a girl more than three times before her father came around and asked his intentions; and as for seeing a fair, blue-blooded Panaman outside the presence of her whole family from the infant in arms to the gray-hafted grandmother in glasses, it was absolutely impossible.

Adostill Panama is a good place for his young man who is willing to rough the worst kickers at Panama have been the government clerks, During the winter great dissatisfaction prevailed, and in the height of the yellow fever season, had there been free transportation home, Uncle Sam would have lost three-fourths of his employes. Conditions are better now, salaries have been advanced in many case and there is a much better spirit among the men. Our clerks are of a superior class. They are those the average in intelligence, and, the storm of the state of the average in intelligence, and, and the state of the superior class. They are the work. As to health, the istimus has few more dangers than the United by Frank G. Carpenter.)

What they had not met for years, "Do you remember," he asked, "the little saphance and they can be promoth and and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average monthly salary sf such men is about \$112. Good men here characteristic and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average monthly salary sf such men is about \$112. Good men here characteristic and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average monthly salary sf such men is about \$112. Good men here characteristic and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average monthly salary sf such men is about \$112. Good men here characteristic and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average monthly salary sf such men is about \$112. Good men here characteristic and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average monthly salary sf such men is about \$112. Good men here the spring we planted together as boy and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average monthly salary sf such men is about \$112. Good men here characteristic and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average monthly salary sf such men is about \$112. Good men here characteristic and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average monthly salary sf such men is about \$112. Good men here the spring we planted together as boy are member. The average men they shall see and even \$125 or \$150 per month The average and the recollection.

They had A Good Place for Young Men.

week's vacation—which is granted, with full pay—the man who is careful ought to keep well.

As to exponsos, board is now higher than in the United States, but furnished rooms are given the clerks, and the young man who wants to save can do so. The trouble with many of Uncle Sam's young employes is that they have extravagant habits. One, for instance, gave me the following as his monthly expenses. Table board, \$25; laundry, \$5; room cleaning and bed making, \$5; riding to and from office at 10 cents a trip, \$6; horseoack rides on Sunday, twice a month, at \$4, \$8; total, \$49. This young man is just starting life. He gets a salary of \$125 a month, and, in addition to the above expenses, says that seven hours' work is too much. His office hours are from \$ to 12 A, M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

I told this clerk that if he were anxious to save and make his way, it would not hurt him to walk the distance of less than a mile from his quarters to the administration suilding and save \$6 thereby; and that he might be an additional \$6 ahead if he cleansed his own room and made his own bed. I also spoke of the \$8 for horseback riding as semething of an excavagance, and cited the early lives of John Barret, who at his age was teaching school for \$30 a month, and of John Findley Wallace, who did his irst work as an engineer at \$2 a day, sleeping at the farm houses nearby. I mentioned Andrew Carnegie, the telegraph boy, at \$3 per week. John Wanamaker and Levi P. Morion, country store clerks at \$6 por month, and closed by referring to a recent talk I had with Speaker Cannon, in which he said that the first five years of his working life brought him an average of \$4 per week, of which he saved half, and thereby got enough money to support himself while studying law. I fear, however, that my sermon was vain, for the young man las since thrown up his job and returned to his home.—(Copyright, 1905, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

FOR THE LEAST MONEY THALHIMER'S ONLY GARMENTS THAT

.....FIT AND WEAR

GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW OF

WHITE EXPOSITION"

We inaugurate To-morrow Morning the most unique Display and Exhibit of WOMEN'S WEARING AFPAREL IN WHITE

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From the Finest to

the Popular Priced. ALL SMART STYLES AND EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

Our Invitation is Cordially Extended to Every One.

· It's a style show worth seeing—and interesting to all, whether buyer, wearer or modiste. It will be the prettiest "opening" this store has ever held, and we are satisfied the public will be as enthusiastic over the display as we are ourselves.

EVERY DESIGNER-FROM AT HOME OR ABROAD-IS REPRESENTED IN THE COLLECTION, AND IT EMBRACES.

White Linen Tailored Suits, Shirtwaist Suits, White Linen Coats, White Silk Dresses, White Swiss, Lawn and Organdy Gowns, White Lingerie Waists, **White Skirts.**

GREAT SALE OF

WHITE SHIRTWAISTS

To-morrow morning the greatest Shirt Waist sale in the history of this store will be ushered in. Unlimited preparations have been made to carry out this great value-giving sale. Several thousand fresh, new garments of every conceivable style, a complete showing of white linens, mulls, dotted Swisses, lawns. We mention four special values among the hundreds of new styles to be shown:

A Special Purchase, Including Four Very Attractive Spring and Summer Styles: WHITE LAWN. \$1.50 WHITE LAWN. \$2.48 WHITE LAWN. \$3.48 WASH SILK. . . . \$4.98

White Walking Skirts for Wo-

Sale of New White Skirts

Summer Linen Sale

Warm weather is a reminder that there are certain essentials necessary to its full enjoyment. First, the bath room essentials, the towel, the soap, the washcloth and the mat. We were about to forget the sheet of beautiful Terry Cloth—all these are here for you.

Bleached Table Damsaks, full width, 25c per yard and up to \$1.48, while in cloths we show perhaps the finest 8-4 and 10-4 widths in the city, in lengths 2 1-2 to 4 1-2 yards.

on sale at 8c each, dozen Boarding housekeepers would do well to see these.

The many new ideas for summer wear in White Linen and Wash

Special White Goods Sale

Very Fine Ladies' Cloth, an excellent article, 12 yards to a box, Dotted Swiss, 28 inches wide only, yard 8 1-3c 64-inch Organdy, special offer, at, yard .

We also have an assortment of Long Cloths on which we quote the following prices:

WHITE SHIRTWAIST SUITS.

sleeves, which go on sale Monday

Dainty summer dresses of dotted Swiss, trimmed with Val. lace, white lawn, embroidery trimmed, white linen, plain tucked or hand-embroiderd, \$2.98 to\$10.00

Per yard. 10c 10c 12 1-2c \$1.15 \$1.35 \$1.50 \$1.75

White Quilts to Be Sold

At Less Than Factory Prices

Full size White Quilt, worth \$1.50, to be sold at, each980
mperial White Quilt, that retails at \$1.50, to be sold at
Our Princess Spread, real \$2.00 value, to be sold at
Heavy Satin Marseilles Quilts, are worth \$2.50, to be sold at\$1.98
Extra heavy quality, raised designs, Satin Quilts, real Value \$3.50,
to be sold at, each \$2.50
Fringed Quilts from, each, 98c to \$3.00

largo number are from the government mills at Washington, which invariably grind the ambition out of a man and make him a constitutional kicker. Many of them are soft and putty-like. They came down here for a good time and the trip, and they have been scared by diseases and a little hardship. Hence the dissatisfaction.

I am Selling Them, and for \$190 at That

This price is exactly \$31 less than was quoted by the authorized agents at the time I undertook to supply the trade with this absolutely high-grade and eminently satisfactory vehicle. Should you desire to spend \$35 for the pleasure of buying from an authorized agent, all right. It's your money. But, if you are aiming to save and get the goods too, then I am yours for a sale. I freely admit of a good profit, at \$190, much better than I ask on any other line of vehicles I sell. Murphy, to my mind, is as good as any name owned by competitors, but I have no desire to charge forty or fifty dollars for its use. I am not selling name-plates. I am charging only a reasonable profit above actual cost for style and guaranteed quality. Although this Ad, was written on a mirror, it is not intended as a reflection. It simply states facts. There is only one Balley Whalebone and I guarantee to furnish you that and any Ma all necessary parts for repairs. I will thank you for a visit to my repository.

J. A. MURPHY,

401 West Broad St., Vehicles and Harness.

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Agent for the White Winton, Pope Toledo, Elmore and Olds Mobile, Good second-hand Automobiles for sale at a sacrifice. Call and see them at my new garage, No. 608 West Broad Street, 'Phone 4319.